

THE EVENING STAR.

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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent family. It is the only newspaper in Washington that makes a policy of publishing all the news and advertising that comes to it. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

It is in order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor, or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

Business Sentiment for Reciprocity.

The New York chamber of commerce is divided on the subject of reciprocity. A part of the membership sustains the policy of the reciprocity convention recently held in this city, while another part rejects it, holding that while the convention declared in favor of reciprocity, it did so in terms that make such a policy impossible. The friends of reciprocity have presented the following resolutions, and they will be debated at an early meeting of the chamber:

"Resolved, That this chamber expresses its disapproval of the action taken by the national reciprocity convention at Washington on the 20th ultimo as subversive of all attempts to bring about closer trade relations with our sister nations and to open new and wider markets for our products; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chamber views with apprehension the policy advocated by the reciprocity convention as likely to invite hostile legislation on the part of the other nations against this country to the great detriment of its commercial interests."

Why should not this action be copied by the chambers of commerce throughout the country? Why not ascertain in that way just how strong business sentiment in the United States is in favor of reciprocity? The convention held in this city was composed almost exclusively of manufacturers whose industries have been built up by the policy of protection. They were able men, and familiar with the subject from the viewpoint of their personal interests. And naturally they expressed themselves from that viewpoint. But they did not close the debate. There is another side to the question, as these New York resolutions show, and it should be fully and frankly presented by a united effort on the part of all business men who hold it.

There is plenty of time for this. Congress has just taken down the shutters, and the shop is likely to remain open for at least seven months. Just now we are hearing the prediction somewhat confidently made that nothing of any kind respecting the tariff will be done at this session. The reciprocity treaty negotiated by Mr. Kassar is dead. Now comes the time to place what is to be done. The ways and means committee of the House will give the tariff a wide berth. And so on. It all depends. The cockiest of the gentlemen holding this tone is not beyond the reach of public opinion resolutely and adequately expressed. If there is a demand for reciprocity and for the abolition of tariff duties which have ceased to be a protection for infant industries and are now a bounty for giants, they may be obtained.

Locating Public Buildings.

The reported agreement between the members of the park commission and the Attorney General not to proceed with the new Department of Justice building on the site chosen by Congress is in line with the general desire of those who hope to see Washington develop evenly and satisfactorily as a capital. The location of this building upon the small site prepared for it would throw it out of harmony with the group of structures south of it. It would have no reference to any broad plan, and would forever stand as a monument to the government's inconsiderate haste and economy.

The reasons for haste were removed when Congress authorized the abandonment of the ramshackle Freedmen's Bureau building, which had come within an ace of collapse under the pressure of heavy occupancy. There is every reason why this structure, which should be one of the finest of the whole series of departmental buildings, should be placed with reference to the proposed plan of public improvements soon to be outlined to the Senate. There will be ample room within the great avenue-Mall triangle, which it is proposed to add to the reservation, for this and many other buildings. It may be easily placed there within a short distance of the White House.

The public building scheme must be considered now in its broadest aspect in order to insure the most satisfactory results. Piece-meal site selection will never produce the results required by the character of the city. A comprehensive plan of site provision, such as the inclusion of the great triangle within the Mall, is the only assured manner of preventing lapses in the future from the central project of providing for the government's needs. There are enough badly placed buildings now in service to warn Congress of the folly of depending upon the impulse of the hour to guide the authorities in their choice of sites.

President Roosevelt's willingness to get general information as to what he can find it will have a tendency to discourage the people who sometimes think they can forecast the stock market by inspecting the White House visiting list.

The Chinese may well submit gracefully to being kept out. But they have a perfect right to register emphatic objection to being classed as anarchists.

Locomotives and Electric Motors.

At a recent session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers experts presented statistics showing that the running of electric and limited trains on the steam railroads has limited the cost of operating locomotives from about \$1 to \$2 a mile, while at the same time adding materially to the responsibilities of managers. The principal items of the added cost are fuel consumption, wear and tear, breakage to machinery, injury to track, delay to other trains to give a clear track and accidents. Nevertheless the demand for rapid travel between cities is so insistent that the steadfast policy of the railroads is today to increase both the speed of special trains wherever possible and the number of such trains. The question arises whether eventually some change may not be deemed desirable in the motive power for such high-speed service. The locomotive is today regarded by engineers as almost at the limit of its development. It is a costly engine, with a positive handicap in the necessity of having a heavy load of fuel and water for its own consumption. The "hammer-blow" of the driving wheel counter-weight harms the track in an increasing proportion as the speed is raised. In contrast with the locomotive, the merits of the electric motor are being more seriously

considered by railroad men. It carries no extra weight for power production, and it requires no driving rods and consequently no counter-weights with their tremendous blows upon the track. It is capable of speeds that the most perfect locomotives. The question of relative cost of actual operation is for the railroad experts to determine, yet it is apparent that if the demand for high-speed travel continues to increase as at present the general locomotive cost will soon be so great that corporations will be willing to admit the economy of large electric power plants for the operation of motors to carry this special service. The adoption of the electric motor would not of course diminish such items of increasing cost as the expense of maintaining block-signals, the delay to way trains and accident damages. Those are incidental to all railroad service of this character. But in the factors directly affecting the motive power itself and the wear of machinery and permanent way it is evident that there would be a material economy.

The present ideal of long-distance traction involves the employment of electric motors, doing away with noise and smoke. The adoption of the motor on the New York elevated roads has materially advanced the movement to this end and perhaps in the light of this latest showing of locomotive costs the railroad owners of the country may see their way clear to a gradual amendment of their motive power departments in favor of the more modern apparatus.

"Sobering Effects of Office."

It is observed in quarters not heretofore friendly to Mr. Roosevelt that he is already showing in the presidency the sobering effects of high official responsibility. His message is described as a surprise because of its conservative tone. "There seems to have been the expectation of a document bristling with aggressiveness toward the outside world, and threatening the turning up of Jack here at home. But really, upon what was this expectation founded?"

Upon Mr. Roosevelt's record as civil service commissioner? He did nothing rockless in that office, but that was wise and for the good of the cause. Upon his record as police commissioner in New York? He shook up the force there from top to bottom, but it was universally admitted that he did his work admirably, and that the city and the force itself greatly benefited. When he went to the Navy Department it was freely predicted that he and Mr. Long would pull together at the further about a month. The one was represented as all impetuous and impracticable, and the other all soberness and calculation. The two men got along like brothers, and the Secretary surrendered his assistant to the army with the greatest reluctance. When Mr. Roosevelt put on his shoulder straps, there were those who supposed that his regiment and his superior officer. They did not doubt that there would be a mutiny in camp, and that the second in command of the army, Mr. Rider would head it. He proved instead a good soldier, and was both brave and efficient.

Why then this comment, as if a wild man had entered the White House two months ago and been tamed there? As a matter of fact, is not the change in his critics, and not in Mr. Roosevelt? He has always been an aggressive man, out of the ordinary in his carriage and methods, and this has invited speculation and no little caricature. It has grown to be a custom to refer to him as a fighter, always on the front line, and smiling for a row. Much of this was simply good fooling by the cartoonists and the newspaper paragraphs, and some of them handled their topic in a way that even Mr. Roosevelt himself must have enjoyed. But it was no more than that, and the joke is on those who took it all seriously, and are now drawing their breath in relief since Mr. Roosevelt became President upon finding that he is not disposed to use his office as would a cowboy, and set out with his revolver drawn to "smoke" the United States.

This comment, however, is a good sign, as it shows that even the most bitterly prejudiced of the President's former critics know a man when they get the proper line on him, and are willing to give him credit when they think he deserves it.

Anti-Anarchism Measures.

There is certainty of the presentation of a great number and variety of suggestions regarding the best means of carrying out the President's recommendation that the reds be excluded from this country. Already fully a dozen bills have been introduced in Congress proposing one or another remedy for the evil of anarchy. Many will be offered before the session is well under way. These bills will follow the same general line of providing against the acceptance of immigrants who are known or suspected to entertain anarchistic sentiments. They will differ chiefly in the manner in which the government is to ascertain the precise nature of the applicant's sociological views and in the degree in which the expulsion of anarchists already here is authorized.

Out of this mass of suggestion ought to come a strong measure of self-protection. It is one of the first duties of Congress at this session. Even if the President had not spoken so pointedly and impressively upon this topic, the public sentiment in favor of a tightening of the lines at the ports of entry would have required that the matter be taken up at the outset of the session and pressed to a satisfactory conclusion.

There can be no outspoken opposition to the principle involved in any of these bills. The argument lies along the lines of the best means to the end. It is assured that there will be no more than a reasonable delay in the formulation and enactment of the bill which will result from the various propositions now pending or being framed for presentation.

It is said that there is enough applejack in New Jersey to give every voter five gallons. This fact may be what makes some of the anarchists in Paterson so indignant about the manner in which wealth is distributed.

General Coxey also had an original idea about providing money for the masses. But he was shrewd enough to drop it when the audience got tired.

One of the most important questions Congress will have to decide is what urgent questions will be given precedence of other pressing questions.

The Sultan recently had a birthday party. As there have been no massacres, it may be assumed that the affair passed off very pleasantly.

Mr. Dowd of Chicago is longer in meeting his fate than the ordinary Napoleon of Finance.

There is not much use in discovering a sea serpent in December. It is strictly a summer amusement.

Art Centers.

London and Paris are quarreling over the question of which capital is the ideal location for the artist. Paris demands prime recognition because of its artistic atmosphere and its traditions. London claims that the artist loses his individuality in Paris, while Paris claims that London squeezes all the vitality and originality out of the artist. The question will probably not be settled to the satisfaction of both sides, but meanwhile, what is the matter with Washington as an art center? It has historical tradition—not so far-reaching, to be sure, as Paris or London, but yet sufficient to inspire earnest workers. It has quiet and dignity, and its air is good and its light unsurpassed. No denase for or

smoke ever obscures the vision. The steadfast tendency is toward the concentration here of the leaders of American thought. Literary workers are assembling here in larger numbers season after season. It is the ideal city of residence. It possesses an art gallery of the first rank, and the projects are under way for such a development of the city's beauties as has never before been attempted at a single stroke anywhere else. In short, Washington is just about to blossom as the world's most beautiful city, and there is the best of reason why it should be chosen as the place on this continent, if not in both hemispheres, for the production of high-grade work.

Richard Croker has decided to retire from the business which he has so long conducted at the old stand and live as a man of leisure. It remains to be seen whether he will decide that it is a disgrace to die rich and go to donating libraries.

It would be cruel to insinuate that any member of Congress bought his own bouquets, in order not to be outdone by his fellow statesmen on the opening day.

Sir Thomas Lipton depend on a hearty welcome every time he comes over to lift the cup. Here's hoping that the undertaking will lead to many visits.

If Aguinaldo means to come to this country he will be wise to start pretty soon before the public forgets about him, as it has forgotten about Queen Liliuokalani.

The men who used to write the brilliant soap advertisements have apparently gone into the business of booming star piano players.

The man who does not give Christmas presents and who does not expect any is never popular. And yet he makes life easier.

King Edward's coronation will be a very brilliant and picturesque affair, even though it doesn't occur at Newport.

A few well-written advertisements would help the Congressional Record.

Miss Stone is reported to be quite well, barring a tendency to be homesick.

SHOOTING STARS.

An Indignant Protest.

"Politics is getting in a bad way," said Senator Sorghum indignantly; "a mighty bad way! If this thing goes on, there's no telling what will become of the country." "Do you mean to say you are coming forward as a reformer?"

"Made in the 'Cranston style'—that means the best and latest. Choice of fine blue, black and fancy mixed wools—the quality that regularly costs \$18 and \$20."

"True Goodness."

"The man who's truly good, whose maxims loud and oft are heard, But he who splits the furrow with a word And never says a hasty word."

Deeply Impressed.

"Did you show Casey, the contractor, the 'Wash'n't n' monymint'?" asked Mr. Rafferty.

"I did," answered Mr. Dolan; "an' he wor deeply impressed." "What did he say?"

"He said it wor the tallest one-story buildin' he ever saw!"

Not Like a Camel.

"The camel," said the studious boy, "is a remarkable animal. He carries a water supply sufficient to last for days and is known as the ship of the desert."

"Which demonstrates," said the still more studious boy, "how careless we are becoming in the use of language. There are few things more difficult to handle than metaphors. It should be remembered that a ship is available only as it keeps the water outside itself."

A Cool Apologist.

"It's due to circumstances. Over which I've no control." "It's wonderful how often."

"Them syllables will roll in accents of apology." "An' folks that say the same regard 'em as a plenty."

To protect 'em from all blame, 'So if my disposition is bad, I'm goin' to say, 'It isn't any fault o' mine, 'Cause I was born that way.' I'll calmly say 'I'm sorry, 'If I fret some mortal's soul, 'But it's due to circumstances. Over which I'd no control."

Peace in Luzon.

From the Manila American, October 24.

Much has been said and written in Manila recently regarding a threatened uprising and the supremacy of the military authority in the Philippine Islands. That there is and has been an insurrection in Samar of more or less importance ever since the date of American occupation is conceded. That military authority should be and is supreme there is also conceded. But to conclude from this that there is danger of an uprising of the natives in Luzon, and hence a necessity of returning to martial rule in Manila and elsewhere throughout the islands, is absurd. Certain of the islands are in insurrection. Such should be curbed with the iron hand of military power. The greater portion of the islands are at peace. To talk of returning such portions of the islands to military despotism will do more than any other one thing to create a feeling of unrest among the natives, and may and probably will greatly increase the insurrection. There is less trouble in the archipelago, with the exception of Samar, than there has been in any of our western states with the Indians during the past thirty years, and less than there has been in many of the southern states with the negroes during the same period.

The New Union Station.

Everybody who has endured the strenuous life which an attempt to leave Washington for some days after the inauguration ceremonies are over involves must welcome the news that the capital city of the nation is to have a new union railroad station, and one adequate to its needs. It is laid out on a scale which will give it a larger frontage than the Capitol itself, and the promise is that an architecture and equipment it will be the finest railway station anywhere in the world. This is something like. The travel to and from Washington has grown so rapidly that it is the best of treatment for the public.

Washington's Example.

From the Kansas City World.

The White House is only barely large enough to accommodate President Roosevelt and his family, but it should be remembered that the first President set a precedent for small families that probably influenced the builders.

Putting On Our Shoes.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

If the Germans take as kindly as the English to American shoes, then the three great cities of the world will soon be on a common footing.

A Good Referee.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Uncle Sam is a referee in South American sports is a decided success.

Prince Henry's Troubles.

From the Baltimore American.

We should not lose sight of the fact that Queen Wilhelmina's consort is to have acquired all Holland for a mother-in-law.

Rich, Stylish FURS.

STINEMETZ & SON, HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 1237 Pa. ave.

Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

German Steins FOR Xmas Gifts.

FROM 20c. TO \$9 EACH.

HERE is a happy solution to the Christmas gift problem, something that is useful, as well as ornamental. Nowhere else in town will you find such a large and tasteful collection of Steins. Every conceivable pattern is represented, from the plainest to the most ornate designs. More than 100 DIFFERENT STYLES are included—with and without cover, at prices ranging from 20c. to \$9.00.

With such an extensive variety at your disposal the question of selection is much simplified.

Early shopping means earlier shopping. Goods bought NOW will be held aside for future delivery if desired.

Dulin & Martin Co., Successors to M. W. Beveridge, Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silver, etc., 1215 F St. and 1214 G St. N. W.

SAUTERNE The ideal wine for fish and oysters, 40c. qt. \$4.50 doz. qt.

TO-KALON Wine Co., 614 14th St. Phone 968. "The Cranston Style of Tailoring."

Creating a Stir With this Special Suit to order for \$12.50

MADE IN THE "CRANSTON STYLE"—that means the best and latest. Choice of fine blue, black and fancy mixed wools—the quality that regularly costs \$18 and \$20.

Cranston & Son, Tailors, 910 F Street.

LONG LIFE Is yours if you'll keep your digestive organs in perfect condition. Ordinary bread is not properly assimilated by the digestive organs. This weakens the digestive organs. PROF. HART'S BROWN BREAD does not tax even the weakest stomach. It is wholesome and nourishing. Most nutritious than bread.

Price, 6c. loaf. Write or phone.

Krafft's Bakery, 18th St. and Pa. ave. CHOICE BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, PIES, Etc. de-f.m.w.20

Olive Oil, From Lucca, Italy. 90c. Full Quart.

We import it direct from Italy.

The W. S. Thompson Pharmacy, 703 15th St.

FLOOR VARNISH Gives lasting mirror-like surface to floors, 70c. qt.

Geo. E. Corbett, 527 10th St. Phone 1786-3.

John Wanamaker Merchant Tailoring.

Good judgment tells you to buy good clothes, becoming clothes, clothes that look well and wear well.

We consider the peculiarities of each individual and fit the artistic mind as well as the figure.

Our name on any garment is a guarantee of goodness—of satisfaction.

Henry D. Kaufman, 928 F St.

Rich, Stylish FURS.

STINEMETZ & SON, HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 1237 Pa. ave.

Woodward & Lothrop.

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

Christmas Cards, Booklets, Diaries and Calendars—First floor—Tenth st.

Saturday is Children's Day.

But young and old find enjoyment in this store, which is so much more a store for being so much more besides. Beauty everywhere. The merchandise itself forms unique decorations in the kaleidoscopic changes that make the store appear new every day.

Toys, Dolls, Games and all sorts of playthings for the amusement and instruction of the children. It's a Christmas Store all over—ready for frequent visits of the children and grown-up folks of Washington, and just as ready for enjoyment by the out-of-town people who can come to Washington.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Rarely good values in both playthings and wearings are offered for Saturday.

There's a Special Demonstration of Friction Toys—Toys that run easy, are simple to operate, and quite inexpensive—\$1.00 each.

Our Christmas Toyland.

A more than half-acre Toy Store on fourth floor, with high ceilings, broad aisles, great abundance of natural light, thorough ventilation and reached by six elevators.

Christmas in truth is the greatest day in all the year for the little folk—many of whom count time from Christmas to Christmas.

Parents will find here everything necessary to complete the happiness of their little ones on Christmas day. Ample provision has been made for every childish want, in gifts that will afford greatest delight.

Never before has been gathered to this store so large a company of dolls, various sizes and all styles—lovely brunettes with large, dark eyes and charming blondes with eyes of blue and golden ringlets; some already clothed in beautiful raiment; others to be dressed in full sets of ready-made clothing. Special care has been given to the dressing of dolls this season. Hence the underwear is of good material daintily trimmed, and the dresses are exquisite reproductions of our best styles for children. There are girls and boys in the latest Paris fashions.

Infants in robes are so exact to life that the little tots can easily imagine them "real live babies."

Doll chairs may be secured for the dolly people, and there are sets of furniture and furnishings for cozy doll houses.

Recent wars have resulted in new military toys, which will interest the boys, who naturally incline to soldiering. Here is to be found the camping ground with white tents spread; regiments of infantry on parade; cavalry charging forward on rearing horses; mounted cannon and platoons of artillery; battlefields—men with guns and bayonets, swords and sabers, shooting and slashing, fighting and falling—all realistic of the horrors of war as may well be represented in miniature battle.

The navy is toyed in fleets of battle ships, and there is "firing at sea."

There are toy battles and drums, swords and other accoutrements. Also new war games: "The Firing Line," "War in Cuba," "Boer and Briton"—and many other games, including the instructive "United States game" and the "District Messenger," which has for years held the popular favor of Washington boys.

Mechanical toys have additional interest in many new features: The auto-carriage, automobile delivery, improved engines and trains of cars with steel tracks—all having the mechanism that contributes to toy perfection in beauty of design and charm of movement.

Animal toys are especially delightful to children. Here, they range from hare to bear; from comical monkeys to demure life-size lambs.

Children's books include new publications, as well as all the standard favorites. Many are attractively illustrated and beautifully bound—some in verses of which the child's ear readily catches the rhythm and jingle; others tell pretty stories and narratives interesting to children of different ages.

To enumerate the titles of all the books, or make a complete list of the manifold toys, would require a volume. So mothers had best come to see and make choice. And it were advisable to do so early.

Small Toys.

White Doll Beds..... 25c. to \$2.00

Ring Toss..... 29c.

Chinese Target Game..... 25c. to 25c.

Doll High Chairs..... 25c.

Mechanical Boats..... 50c.

Printing Presses..... \$1.00

Magic Lanterns..... \$1.00

Lead Soldiers..... 25c. to \$8.00

Cake Walk Horns..... 25c.

Wagons filled with Blocks..... 10c. to \$2.50

Stone Building Blocks..... 25c. to \$8.50

Electric Batteries..... \$1.00

Table Tennis..... 50c. to \$5.00

Ten Pins..... 25c. to \$2.00

Bean Bag Game..... 50c.

Simplex Typewriters..... \$1.00

Large Toys.

Children's Desks..... \$1.00

Boys' Velocipedes..... \$1.50

Boys' and Girls' Sleds..... 50c.

Express Wagons..... \$1.00

Toy Carts..... 25c.

Wheelbarrows..... 25c. to \$2.00

Girls' Tricycles..... \$2.95

Backboards..... \$3.50

Patrol Wagons..... \$5.00

Reed Rockers..... \$1.00

Hook and Ladders..... \$2.00

Doll Go-Carts..... \$1.00

Sulkies..... \$2.50

Blackboards..... \$1.00

Game Boards.

We carry the most extensive line of Game Boards to be found; and none but the best makes.

Crokinole Boards..... \$1.00

Combination Crokinole Boards..... \$1.50

Archerboards..... \$1.95

Crown Combination Boards..... \$3.50

De Luxe Combination Boards..... \$5.00

Carrion Combination Boards..... \$3.00

Doll Shoes..... 10c. to 40c.

Doll Hose..... 5c. to 20c.

Doll Jewelry..... 10c. to \$1.00

Jointed Dolls..... 25c.

Dressed Dolls..... 25c.

A complete line of the famous "Kestner" Dolls..... 75c. to \$7.00

We Call Special Attention to Our \$1.00 Doll.

Each year we have tried to give the best doll for a dollar that could be had anywhere. But this year we have surpassed all previous efforts and offer at this price a doll